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XV.—*On new Species of Histeridæ and Notices of others.*
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THIS is the thirty-fourth paper on the Histeridæ in this Magazine, and in these papers and in those published by me elsewhere there are over 700 species described and about 55 genera established. Marsoul described about 700 species and founded 35 genera, so that his work and mine are nearly equal as regards the number of species noticed; but Marsoul's work is of more value, owing to the large number of figures given in his monograph. Marsoul began his monograph fifty-five years ago, and it is nineteen years since his last paper was published; in describing his species he generally drew outlines of them, even when the drawings were not published.

There are several new species of *Tribalus* noticed in the present paper, the number now described being over 30, and there are perhaps as many more nondescripts in collections, so that ultimately the genus is likely to prove to be a large one. At the date of the Munich Catalogue only 9 species were known; three species occur in the European area, and the others are African or Asian. Formerly Dr. G. H. Horn included two American species in *Tribalus*, but these are now referred to *Cærosternus* and *Stictostix*; the single species of the first genus has, as already recorded (*Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* xvi. p. 213, 1885), an antenna with a solid club, and the species

Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 8. Vol. ii. 10

of the second genus, also single, corresponds somewhat curiously with several Australian forms.

It may be well to give the origins of two names lately used for new genera. The variolose surface-sculpture of *Sitalia severini*, Lew., figured in 1900, suggested the name for this Indian genus. The Hindu has made the disease variola a member of his Pantheon, and under the name of the goddess Sitalia pays it worship and honour. The name of the genus *Santalus* was formed from Santal, a negro-like aboriginal tribe of India; the species are all Oriental and the area of their distribution limited, so far as is now known, to India, Burma, and the Eastern Archipelago.

There are two remarkable instances in this family of the geographical distribution of peculiar species which are worthy of notice. In the genus *Hololepta* there are ten species which have a conspicuous curved or arched sulcus in the propygidium, and these species have a range from Japan through India to South Africa. And in the genus *Anaglymma* there are nine species whose distribution extends from the Malay Archipelago and India to Cape Colony, and there is every likelihood that some species will ultimately be found in the far East. All the species of both genera are subcortical in their habits and in Central Africa are found on both coasts.

In the Catalogue published in 1905 I did not give the names of the Histeridæ known and described from the tertiary sedimentary strata as fossils; but at the end of this paper I give a list of them, compiled by Professor T. D. A. Cockerell, of the University of Colorado. I believe the list is complete to date, and I have been courteously permitted to publish it. Heer's paper was published in 1864, before the inauguration of the 'Zoological Record'; but one name in the list is dated 1888. Judging from the figures given of the fossilized species, there appears to be in several of them a thoracic stria which is continued along the base; in the existing species, over 2300, this characteristic is only observed in three.

List of Species.

Hololepta enodipyga.	Macrolister debellatus.
Teretrius africanus.	Hister maroccanus, Sch.
— erythraeus.	— <i>amplicollis</i> . Er., 1840, =
Platysoma vagans, Lew.	thoracicus, Payk., 1811.
Mendelius, gen. nov.	— vadatus, Lew.
— lineipennis.	— arcatus.
Omalodes obliquistrinus.	— lineisternus.
— simplex.	— sulcimargo.
— chapadæ.	— honestus.

Hister bahiensis.	Phelister (Hister) præcox, Er.
— planifrons.	— (—) pusio, Er.
Atholus malaysi.	— rectisternus.
Tribalus cavernicola, Lew.	— testudo.
— puncticeps.	— fractistrius.
— suturalis.	— pygidialis.
— lævidorsis.	— colombiæ.
— bicarinatus.	— rubricatus.
— unistrius.	— carinistrius.
— semen, Lew.	Phoxonotus suturalis.
Pachycrærus atratus.	

Hololepta enodipyga, sp. n.

Oblongo-orata, depressa, nigra, nitida; fronte bistriata; pronoto lateribus obsolete punctato, stria marginali antice anguste canaliculata; elytris striis dorsalibus haud appendiculatis; pygidio fere lævi.

L. 7 mill. (absque mandibulis).

Oblong-oval, very flat, black and shining; the head smooth, with two short bent frontal striæ, labrum very small and bilobed, ♂ mentum smooth and not carinate; the thorax somewhat transverse, scarcely rounded off at the base, but distinctly so at the anterior angles, lateral stria complete and anteriorly narrowly canaliculate, within it there is an obscure narrow line of punctures, base feebly bisinuous; the elytra, striæ, 1 dorsal short, basal, but well marked, 2 very short, there is no apical appendage; the propygidium has a few lateral punctures, but they do not extend to the apex; the pygidium is seemingly smooth, but there is a fine and thinly spread punctuation seen under the microscope; the prosternum, keel wide at both ends, but somewhat constricted in the middle; the anterior tibiæ 4-dentate.

The species may be placed near *H. pygolissa*, Mars., but the thorax is not so much rounded off behind and the thoracic lateral stria resembles that of *Lioderma vicinum*, Lec.

Hab. Pilcanoto, Peru.

I only know the male.

Teretrius africanus, sp. n.

Cylindricus, subelongatus, brunneus, nitidus, undique punctatus, antennis pedibusque concoloribus; pronoto marginato; prosterno bistriato, striis anticis conjunctis; mesosterno marginato; tibiis anticis 6-denticulatis, posticis 3-spinosis.

L. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Cylindrical, rather long, brown, and shining; the head, punctures largest nearest the base; the thorax marginate

behind the head and laterally, punctuation largest and clearest near the base, the punctures along the base are evenly and transversely placed, those behind the anterior angles are closer and less distinct; the elytra, punctuation most clear at the base; the pygidia are evenly and not closely punctured; the prosternum is rather coarsely punctured, anterior lobe marginate, keel is narrow and between the striæ feebly canaliculate, the striæ gradually meet anteriorly, but they are somewhat obscurely indicated owing to the punctuation; the mesosternum is obtusely acuminate and margined narrowly, surface and that of the metasternum is clearly but not closely punctured; the metasternum is striate laterally; the anterior tibiæ are 6-denticulate, posterior 3-spinose, the tarsal spine being bifurcate.

The colour of this species somewhat resembles that of *T. pulex*, Fairm., but *pulex* has a broad and flat prosternal keel and its striæ are parallel to each other and far apart and the mesosternal marginal stria is distinctly farther from the edge. These characters are noticed now for the first time.

Hab. Togoland, E. Africa.

Teretrius erythræus, sp. n.

Cylindricus, subelongatus, niger, nitidus, supra undique punctatus; prosterno bistriato, striis subparallelis, sparse punctato; mesosterno stria marginali postice abbreviata; pedibus rufis, tibiis anticis 7-8-denticulatis.

L. 2½ mill.

Cylindrical, rather elongate, black and shining, evenly and rather closely punctured above; the thorax, marginal stria complete, fine behind the head and sinuous at the base; the elytra, suture behind the scutellar region a little elevated and the humeral smooth space is also somewhat raised; the pygidia are evenly, not closely punctured; the prosternum, striæ not quite parallel, but widen out gradually and slightly anteriorly, surface microscopically strigose, with a few large shallow round punctures; the mesosternum somewhat acute in the middle, marginal stria anteriorly complete but fine, and it does not pass the coxæ, so that there is a marked interruption between it and the metasternal lateral stria, the meso- and metasterna are sparingly punctured and the points are smaller and not circular like those of the prosternum; the legs are reddish and the anterior tibiæ are 7-8-denticulate.

In form this species most resembles *T. latebricola*, Lew., but it is somewhat less narrow.

Hab. Ghinda, Erythræa.

Platysoma vagans, Lew. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xiii.
p. 133 (1884).

The pygidium of this species is immarginate and convex; the prosternum is marginate between the coxæ and along the base; the mesosternal marginal stria is very strong and is not connected at the suture with the metasternal lateral stria. In these characters it agrees with *P. lewisii*, Mars., a species occurring in China and Japan. I have lately seen many examples from Sapporo, in Yezo.

MENDELIUS, gen. nov.

Body oblong, depressed, parallel at the sides, brown or piceous; head retractile, antennal funiculus gradually enlarging to the club, club oval, frontal stria fine; thorax rather broader than long, antennal fossa large, in the anterior angle, deep and wholly open below, lateral stria sinuous and leaving a wide interstice; elytra 5-6-striate; propygidium transverse; pygidium marginate exteriorly or deeply foveolate; prosternum finely marginate posteriorly, anterior lobe rather wide; mesosternum widely emarginate and bordered by a stria; legs somewhat long and slender, anterior tibiæ 4-5-dentate, tarsal grooves short, shallow, and not curved, tarsus rather short.

Type, *Eblisia tenuipes*, Lew.

I have established this genus on seeing two additional species, one from Japan and one from India, which resemble *tenuipes*, which, as I indicated before, could not well be left permanently in *Eblisia*. The prosternal striæ are similar to those of *Platysoma lewisii*, Mars., and *vagans*, Lew., but the tarsal grooves more nearly resemble those of a species of *Phelister*.

Mendelius lineipennis, sp. n.

Oblongus, parallelus, depressus, piceus, nitidus; fronte concava, impunctata, stria leviter impressa; pronoto stria laterali valde impressa; elytris 6-striatis, 5 et suturali antice conjunctis; prosterno basi marginato; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L. 4 mill.

Oblong, parallel at the sides, depressed, piceous and shining; the head smooth, forehead concave, stria well marked laterally, fine and bisinuous anteriorly; the thorax, surface faintly and sparingly punctured, marginal stria very fine and complete, lateral stria deepest anteriorly, interstice

rather wide and widest at the base, fine and crenulate behind the head but slightly broken behind the eyes, it is also continued but finely along the base close to the edge, on the disk are two foveæ, separated by nearly the width of the head; the elytra have two fine epipleural striæ, 1-3 dorsal complete, 4 is a very little shortened at the base, 5 and sutural complete and join anteriorly and apically the tips of both turn outwards; the propygidium is narrow and transverse and crossed in the middle by a line of irregular punctures; the pygidium is impunctate and very largely excavated on either side at the base; the prosternum has a marginal stria



Mendelius lineipennis.

round its base and the striæ are produced just beyond the coxæ, but do not join; the mesosternum is widely emarginate behind the prosternal keel and the marginal stria is well marked and complete and continues laterally along the metasternum; the first abdominal segment also has a well-marked lateral stria; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate.

The thoracic foveæ, such as are noted above, are, in the Histeridæ, sometimes (though rarely) only of individual, not specific, character.

Hab. Nilgiri Hills, India (*H. L. Andrewes*, no. 747).

Type in the Andrewes' Collection.

Omalodes obliquistrius, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte oblique striata, antice excavata; pronoto post oculos bipunctato; propygidio grosse punctato. L. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oval, convex, black and shining; the head feebly punctulate, with two oblique striæ commencing near the middle of the eyes and joining anteriorly, behind the point of meeting the forehead is excavated; the thorax, marginal stria strong and complete, surface smooth, with a puncture behind either

eye and distant from the margin by one-third of the thoracic length; the elytra, striæ, inner humeral apical, dimidiate, and curved, dorsal very fine, 1 apparently shortened at the base, 2 not traceable at the base or apex, 3 dimidiate and basal; the propygidium is coarsely punctate, closely so at the sides, more sparingly in the middle; the pygidium is evenly punctate; the prosternum is without striæ; the mesosternum, marginal stria is widely interrupted; the anterior tibiæ 4-dentate.

The frontal striæ are a marked character in this species; the thoracic punctures resemble those usually seen in *O. laceratus*, Mars., but Marseul did not notice the punctures in his description of his species, and rightly, as the punctures are sometimes wanting.

Hab. Santa Fé, Bogota.

Omalodes simplex, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus; fronte puncticulata, stria circulari antice vage interrupta; elytris striis 1-2 integris, 3 dimidiata punctis continuata; propygidio pygidioque fortiter punctatis; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L. 6 mill.

Oval, rather convex, black and shining; the head very feebly impressed longitudinally, stria semicircular, vaguely interrupted anteriorly, surface irregularly punctulate; the thorax, stria complete, with a few small punctures behind the anterior angle, behind the eyes away from the margin is faintly seen a somewhat elongate impression (corresponding to the punctures in *O. obliquistrius*), scutellar fovea well marked; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral fine and clear from before the middle to the apex, dorsal 1-2 complete, but composed of points towards the apex, 3 basal and dimidiate but traceable as fine points to the apex, 4-5 indicated by apical points only, sutural consists of points which disappear beyond the disk; the propygidium is coarsely and not closely punctate, points fewest on the disk, and without foveæ; the pygidium is more evenly punctate; the mesosternum, marginal stria widely interrupted, suture well marked by a straight stria.

Hab. Trinidad (*Ellacombe*).

Omalodes chapadæ, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus; fronte stria tenuiter impressa retrorsum acuminata; pronoto lævi; elytris humeris valde

prominulis, striis 1-3 integris crenatis; propygidio foveolato; 1° ventrali abdominis segmento dense strigoso-punctato; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L. $5\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Oval, rather convex, black and shining; the head clearly punctulate, frontal stria rather fine, complete, and retroflexed anteriorly, median area lightly impressed; the thorax, stria complete, disk microscopically punctulate, lateral margins clearly punctulate, scutellar fovea round and well marked; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral shortened at the base, curved apically, inner humeral represented by a row of fine points, 1-3 markedly complete, with somewhat crenulate edges, 4-5 and sutural are vaguely shown by fine punctures, behind the humeral angle there is a prominent boss and at the apical edge of the elytra between the second and third striæ is a marked depression; the propygidium is finely and not closely punctulate, with two round very distinct foveæ; the pygidium is finely and evenly punctulate; the sterna are clearly punctulate, the mesosternal stria interrupted, and the first segment of the abdomen is conspicuously and densely strigose-punctate.

The above somewhat resembles *O. pulvinatus*, Er., but the third dorsal stria is complete, the humeral angle very prominent, and the first ventral segment densely sculptured.

Hab. Chapada, Brazil (*H. H. Smith*).

Macrolister debellatus, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte stria integra, antice recta; pronoto lateribus fulvo-ciliato, stria interna integra, externa laterali margini proxima, post angulos a margine parum distanti; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 basi minus abbreviata, 5 dimidiata, suturali arcuata; propygidio pygidioque punctulatis.

L. $9-9\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oblong-oval, rather convex, black and shining; the head smooth or microscopically punctulate, stria well marked and anteriorly straight; the thorax margined with a yellow pile, external stria two-thirds the length of the thorax and hamate behind the anterior angle, where it departs slightly from the edge, internal complete behind the neck, markedly sinuous laterally and somewhat distant from the edge; the elytra, striæ, inner humeral apical and passing the middle, dorsal 1-3 complete, 4 slightly abbreviated at the base, 5 less marked and dimidiate, sutural is rather shorter than the fourth and turns away from the suture at both ends; the pygidia are finely punctulate, the points of both being larger

and more distinct along their bases; the prosternum is not striate; the mesosternum is emarginate and the marginal stria complete; the anterior tibiæ are 3-dentate.

This species is very similar to *M. pilicollis*, Sch. It differs by the form of the external thoracic stria, which is not close to the edge behind the anterior angle, by the internal stria being more sinuous laterally, and by the fine punctuation of the pygidia.

Hab. Mombasa, E. Africa.

Hister maroccanus, Sch. Ent. Nachr. xiii. p. 353 (1887).

The above was described as a variety of *H. amplicollis*, Er., but I think that it is a distinct species; it differs by the very narrow interstice of the lateral thoracic stria and by the fine surface-punctuation, which resembles that of *H. græcus*, Brullé.

Hister amplicollis, Er., 1840, = *thoracicus*, Payk., 1811,
n. syn.

As no species resembling Paykull's figure of *thoracicus* has been found in America, I sent an example of *amplicollis* to Prof. Yngve Sjöstedt, who has compared it with Paykull's type of *thoracicus*, and he has found that it corresponds except in a slight variance in the denticulations of the anterior tibiæ. Paykull's figure of *thoracicus* represents *amplicollis* very well, and there has been evidently a case of mistaken locality. The outer thoracic stria in the species is often complete, but I selected one with a short stria to send to Stockholm, as it is so figured in Paykull's monograph.

Hister vadatus, Lewis, 1908.

Ovalis, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte stria antice recta; pronoto bistriato; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 5 obsoleta, suturali utrinque abbreviata; propygidio pygidioque punctatis; mesosterno stria marginali in medio interrupta; tibiis anticis 3-dentatis, apicali dente immani.

L. 7 mill.

Oval, convex, black and shining; the head, frontal stria complete, straight anteriorly, and rounded off on either side; the thorax, marginal stria very fine, two lateral well-marked and parallel to each other, the outer stria terminates behind the eye, inner continued behind the head; the elytra, humeral stria wanting, dorsal 1-4 complete, 5 indicated by a few apical points, sutural abbreviated at both ends, the ends turn away

from the suture; the pygidia are clearly not closely punctured with microscopical points in the interspaces; the prosternum, lobe marginate and impunctate; the mesosternum is feebly sinuous anteriorly and the marginal stria is interrupted in the middle; the anterior tibiæ 3-dentate, apical tooth very large.

The above is similar to *H. obesus*, Fähr., and others by the thorax being bistriate laterally and the terminal tooth of the anterior tibia being very large.

Hab. Meru, at the River Ngare na nyuki, 22nd November, 1905.

Hister arcatus, sp. n.

Ovalis, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte stria tenuiter impressa; pronoto stria interna subintegra, externa nulla; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 basi abbreviata, 5 obsoleta, suturali ultra medium abbreviata; propygidio pygidioque modice punctatis; mesosterno antice arcuato, stria integra; tibiis anticis 3-dentatis. L. $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 mill.

Oval, rather convex, black and shining; the head not impressed, stria rather fine and complete, nearly straight anteriorly; the thorax, marginal stria interrupted behind the head, outer lateral wanting, inner well-marked, shortened at the base, sinuous in the middle, and continued, but finely, behind the head; the elytra, striæ, humeral both wanting, 1-3 complete, 4 shortened slightly at the base, 5 apical and rudimentary, sutural reaches just beyond the middle and is a little shortened behind; the pygidia are clearly but not closely punctate, the apex of the pygidium is smooth; the prosternum, keel narrow between the coxæ, anterior lobe somewhat pointed and marginate; the mesosternum is evenly arched anteriorly and the marginal stria is rather strong, crenate, and parallel to the edge, and does not quite join the metasternal lateral stria; the anterior tibiæ are 3-dentate.

The form of the mesosternum is an important character; it is not truncate like that of *Atholus corvinus*, Germ., and I have not included it in Thomson's genus.

Hab. Nguelo, Usambara, E. Africa.

Hister lineisternus, sp. n.

Ovalis, subconvexus, niger, nitidus; fronte stria antice biarcuata; pronoto stria interna pone oculos parum deflexa; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4-5 brevissimis, suturali ultra medium abbreviata; prosterno bistriato; tibiis anticis 3-dentatis. L. 5 mill.

Oval, rather convex, black and shining; the head feebly impressed, stria strong and biarcuate; the thorax, stria external fine and shortened before the base and interrupted behind the neck, internal also rather fine, feebly sinuous laterally, and deflected behind the eye; the elytra, striæ, inner humeral well-marked, apical, and passing the middle, 1-3 dorsal complete and also strong, 4-5 apical and rudimentary, sutural apical and just passing the middle; the pygidia are clearly not dense nor coarsely punctured; the prosternum, keel bistrate in the middle, the striæ do not reach the base nor the suture behind the anterior lobe; the mesosternum is feebly emarginate, stria fine and complete; the anterior tibiæ are 3-dentate, the apical tooth being slightly bifid. In one example the fourth stria is dimidiate.

The chief distinguishing character of this species is the bistrate prosternum; otherwise it is very similar to *H. niloticus*, Mars. The frontal stria in *niloticus* is acuminate in the middle, not biarcuate; *semiplanus*, *zulu*, Mars., with *coprophilus*, Reiche, belong to the same group.

Hab. Mount Chivinda, Gazaland (*Guy A. K. Marshall*, November 1901), and Usambara (*Julius Weise*, 1901).

Hister sulcimargo, sp. n.

Ovalis, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte haud impressa, stria antice recta; pronoto striis validis integris, intervallo levi; elytris striis humerali interna et 1-3 dorsalibus integris, 4 tenuissima, 5 obsoleta, suturali ultra medium abbreviata; propygidio pygidioque dense punctatis.

L. 7-7½ mill.

Oval, rather convex, black and shining; the head not impressed, stria complete and straight anteriorly; the thorax, the two lateral striæ are deep and complete and rather near together, the interspaces between the outer edge and the two striæ being nearly equal in breadth, inner stria widely sinuous and continued but rather finely behind the neck and deflected behind the eyes, outer lateral hamate anteriorly and ceasing behind the angle; the elytra, striæ, inner humeral and 1-3 dorsal complete, 4 very fine and sometimes traceable along its whole length, 5 apical very short and punctiform, sutural apical and just passing the middle; the pygidia are wholly evenly and very densely punctate; the prosternum, the anterior lobe with two marginal striæ; the mesosternum is emarginate, with a rather fine marginal stria following the contour of the segment; the anterior tibiæ are 3-dentate.

This species may be placed near *H. vilis*, Mars., and *scabripygus*, Sch.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*Guy A. K. Marshall*, Nov. 1900).

It is a stercoraceous species.

Hister honestus, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus; elytris rubris, macula scutellari nigra; fronte stria transversa arcuata; pronoto stria laterali interna pone oculos deflexa; elytris striis dorsalibus integris, 5-6 basi conjunctis; mesosterno antice sinuato; tibiis anticis 3-dentatis.

L. $2\frac{2}{3}$ mill.

Oval, rather convex, black and shining; the head, stria complete and transversely bowed; the thorax, marginal stria fine and complete, outer lateral touches the base and ceases behind the eye, interstice between it and the inner lateral rather wide and widest anteriorly, inner lateral complete, sinuous before the base and deflected behind the eye; the elytra somewhat obscurely reddish, with the scutellar region and the disk blackish, striae, humeral short, bent, not touching the base nor quite reaching the middle, dorsal 1-4 complete, 5-6 also complete and joining at the base; the pygidia coarsely, clearly, and not closely punctured; the prosternum is microscopically strigous, anterior lobe strongly marginate, keel without striae; the mesosternum is feebly sinuous anteriorly and the marginal stria is somewhat crenate, very slightly bent in the middle, and is not quite close to the edge.

This species is exceedingly similar to *H. castus*, Lew., but the mesosternum is not arcuate in outline nor does the marginal stria follow so closely to the edge. In *honestus* the inner thoracic lateral stria is deflected behind the eye and the outer stria reaches the base. In *castus* the outer stria is usually shortened at the base and in some examples the fifth dorsal stria is sometimes slightly broken.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*Guy A. K. Marshall*, January 1901).

Hister bahiensis, sp. n.

Ovatus, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte stria semicirculari; pronoto stria marginali post oculos interrupta, stria laterali interna integra; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 et suturali dimidiatis, 5 brevissima; propygidio utrinque foveolato; mesosterno in medio sinuato, stria marginali tenuiter impressa; tibiis anticis 5-denticulatis.

L. 6 mill.

Oval, convex, black and shining; the head obscurely punctulate, frontal stria semicircular; the thorax, marginal stria interrupted behind the head, outer lateral wanting, inner complete, fine behind the head and rather irregularly impressed laterally, behind the anterior angle there are a few fine points; the elytra, striæ, inner humeral a little shortened at the base, dorsal 1-3 complete, 4 and sutural equal and nearly dimidiate, 5 very short and broken, apex slightly transversely impressed; the propygidium and pygidium are evenly and rather closely punctured, the first has a distinct but rather shallow fovea on either side; the prosternum, anterior lobe margined, but the stria is only close to the edge at the apex; the mesosternum is slightly sinuous anteriorly and the marginal stria is fine and complete; the anterior tibiæ are 5-denticulate.

This species may be placed near *H. conductus*, Mars.

Hab. Bahia (*E. C. Reed*).

Hister planifrons, sp. n.

Ovatus, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte haud striata; pronoto bistriato, striis antice disjunctis; elytris stria subhumerali sinuata, integra, striis 1-4 integris, 5 suturalique valde abbreviatis; propygidio pygidioque parum dense punctulatis.

L. 5 mill.

Oval, convex, black and shining; the head without a frontal stria, feebly punctulate and somewhat uneven, there is a small fovea in the middle of the base, but it may not be constant; the thorax, marginal stria complete, outer lateral hamate and ceasing behind the anterior angle, inner complete except in being very slightly shortened at the base, scutellar fovea linear; elytra, striæ, subhumeral complete and widely sinuous in the middle, 1-4 complete, 2 sinuous in the middle, 4 and 5 joined at the apex, 5 and sutural very short; the propygidium and the pygidium are evenly and rather closely punctulate; the prosternum, keel finely punctulate; the mesosternum emarginate, stria complete anteriorly but not quite reaching the suture at the base; the anterior tibiæ 5-6-denticulate.

The absence of a frontal stria is a marked distinction in this species; hitherto *H. planiceps*, Lew., from Burma, was unique in this respect, but one of the American species, *fractifrons*, Cas., has a broken stria, showing a tendency to lose it. In my example of *fractifrons* the fourth and fifth dorsal striæ are joined, but as Casey does not mention this, it may be a varying character both in it and *planifrons*.

Hab. Victoria, Vancouver Island (*Wickham*).

Atholus malaysi, sp. n

Ovalis, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte obscure punctulata, stria semicirculari; pronoto utrinque foveolato, stria laterali interna basi abbreviata; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 5-6 dimidiatis, humerali brevi; mesosterno marginato; tibiis anticis multi-denticulatis.

L. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oval, little convex, black and shining; the head obscurely punctulate, stria semicircular; the thorax, marginal stria interrupted behind the head, outer lateral wanting, inner abbreviated before the base, feebly crenate behind the neck, within the stria behind the anterior angle is a shallow fovea; the elytra, humeral stria short and bent and near the middle, 1-4 dorsal complete, 5-6 nearly dimidiate, but the sutural is slightly the longest; the pygidia are finely punctured with minute points in the interspaces; the prosternum is microscopically strigose, the anterior lobe has a strong lateral stria, but the apex is not marginate; the mesosternum is widely arched, with a fine crenate marginal stria, the sutural transverse stria is straight and also crenate; the anterior tibiæ are denticulate on the outer edge and the denticulations are continued round the angle to the tarsus.

This species somewhat resembles *A. silvicola* and *baberii*, Lew.

Hab. Malacca Peninsula.

Tribalus cavernicola, Lewis, 1908.

Ovalis, supra subdepressus, subæneus, nitidus; fronte concava, supra oculos elevata, fere lævis; pronoto basi transversim impresso; elytris striis obsoletis; prosterno striis utrinque divergentibus; antennis pedibusque obscure brunneis.

L. 3 mill.

Oval, somewhat depressed above, brassy, shining; the head concave anteriorly, with lateral margins elevated, surface almost impunctate; the thorax is evenly, finely, and rather closely punctulate, marginal stria complete, along the middle of the basal edge there is a narrow, transverse, rugose impression; the elytra, dorsal striæ short, oblique, and ill-defined, disk and the pygidia are also smooth; the prosternum, lobe marginate, clearly punctured, and microscopically strigose, striæ divergent before and behind, keel lightly sculptured; the mesosternum, marginal stria very fine and interrupted in the middle, evenly, sparingly, and very minutely punctu-

late, transverse stria well-marked with sixteen crenellations ; the antennæ pale brown ; legs obscurely brownish.

Similar in form and colour to *T. capensis*, Payk., but the surface-sculpture of Paykull's species is densely punctulate.

Hab. Usambara : Tanga, in the Mkulumusi caves.

Tribalus puncticeps, sp. n.

Breviter ovalis, supra convexus, niger, nitidus ; fronte cum mandibulis punctulatis ; pronoto irregulariter punctato, stria marginali integra ; elytris stria suturali tenuiter impressa ; tarsis ferrugineis.

L. 2 mill.

Shortly oval, convex above, black and shining ; the head, also the clypeus and mandibles, markedly and somewhat densely punctulate, forehead impressed ; the thorax, marginal stria complete and continued behind the neck, the disk very finely and sparingly punctulate, laterally the points are larger but not so densely set as those of the head, the scutellar depression is transversely but not conspicuously punctured ; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral fine and complete, the sutural very fine and not very distinct, abbreviated as usual in the genus, and it scarcely diverges from the suture anteriorly ; there are indications of other dorsal striæ and the dorsal punctuation is irregular with a tendency to run into double longitudinal lines ; the pygidia are much more finely and less densely punctulate than the head ; the prosternum, the anterior lobe is distinctly punctured, the keel nearly smooth and the lateral striæ very slightly diverge at either end ; the mesosternum anteriorly immarginate, sutural stria finely crenate and almost straight ; the tarsi are ferruginous.

The punctuation of the head is a marked character in this species.

Hab. Nilgiri Hills, 5000 feet (*H. L. Andrewes*).

Tribalus suturalis, sp. n.

Breviter ovatus, parum convexus, piceus, subopacus ; fronte punctulata haud impressa ; pronoto lateribus sinuato ; elytris striis humeralibus integris, dorsalibus inconspicuis, sutura post scutellum subtuberculata.

L. $2\frac{1}{3}$ mill.

Shortly oval, little convex, piceous, and somewhat opaque ; the head closely punctulate, with a lateral stria before each eye, forehead not impressed ; the thorax sinuous along the lateral edge, where it is obscurely reddish, the marginal stria

is widely interrupted behind the neck, surface much less closely and less conspicuously punctured than the head and the points vary in sizes which are intermixed; the elytra, surface opaque by reason of a microscopical granulate sculpture, punctuation in the scutellar region very minute, in other parts similar to that of the thorax, behind the scutellum the two edges of the suture are raised and form a small tubercle, the two humeral striæ are very fine but complete, 1 dorsal is traceable as complete, 2 as dimidiate, 3 is basal, somewhat oblique, and better defined than the two others; the pygidia are evenly, clearly, and somewhat closely punctulate; the prosternum, the lateral striæ feebly diverge at both ends; the mesosternum is immarginate behind the keel and the sutural stria is crenate with about twenty crenulations.

In its general facies this species resembles *T. doriæ*, Mars.
Hab. Palembang, Sumatra.

Tribalus lævidorsis, sp. n.

Ovalis, supra convexus, brunneus, nitidus; fronte punctata; pronoto stria marginali integra, basi transversa punctata; elytris lævibus politis, stria suturali nulla; mesosterno stria marginali late interrupta.

L. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oval, convex above, brown and shining; the head impressed anteriorly, somewhat elevated over the eyes, but without an apparent stria, surface clearly but not closely punctured; the thorax, marginal stria well-marked, complete, and minutely crenate behind the neck, at the base in the scutellar region there is a conspicuous transverse band of punctures; the elytra, outer humeral stria fine and complete, near the humeral angle is a short, rather obscure, oblique stria, the others are wanting, surface and that of the thorax is brightly polished and the thinly set punctures microscopical; the pygidia have a similar surface; the prosternum, anterior lobe punctured, very narrowly marginate, keel bi-striate, striæ divergent slightly at both ends; the mesosternum, the marginal stria is interrupted behind the prosternal keel, the transverse stria is slightly bent and consists of about 16-17 crenulations; anterior tibiæ gradually dilated to the tarsal end.

There is no known *Tribalus* similar to this.

Hab. Montalvan, near Manila (*E. Simon*).

Tribalus bicarinatus, sp. n.

Breviter ovatus, parum convexus, undique grosse punctatus, niger,

nitidus; fronte concava; pronoto stria marginali integra; elytris striis 2 humeralibus integris, carinatis, cæteris nullis; prosterno striis antice incurvatis.

L. vix 2 mill.

Shortly oval, rather convex, wholly punctured above and beneath; the forehead somewhat concave and raised over the insertion of the antennæ; the thorax, marginal stria complete and rather obscurely crenate behind the neck; the elytra, punctuation a little sparse in the scutellar region, both the humeral striæ are complete and cariniform, dorsal striæ wanting, apices longitudinally strigose; the pygidia are more densely and more finely punctured than the elytra; the prosternum, striæ bend inwards before the suture, anterior lobe coarsely and rather roughly punctured, base of the keel less closely punctured; the mesosternum, anterior edge quite straight, transverse and narrow, sutural stria straight and a little irregularly crenate.

The two humeral striæ are a marked character for this species.

Hab. Simla, N.W. India.

Tribalus unistrius, sp. n.

Breviter ovatus, parum convexus, undique punctatus, niger, nitidus; fronte impressa; pronoto stria marginali integra; elytris striis subhumerali externa integra, cæteris obsoletis; propygidio pygidioque dense punctulatis.

L. 2 mill.

Shortly oval, rather convex, wholly punctured above and beneath; the forehead impressed and raised over the antennæ; the thorax, stria complete and obsoletely crenate behind the head; the elytra, outer humeral stria complete and somewhat cariniform, inner humeral is short and only just traceable in the middle, the first and second dorsal striæ (or what apparently represents them) are traceable but very short, not reaching the base nor the middle, the humeral area and the outer part of each elytron is obscurely reddish; the pygidia are densely and finely pointed; the prosternum, anterior lobe coarsely not densely punctured, striæ very slightly turned inwards anteriorly, basal edge of the keel narrowly smooth; the mesosternum feebly sinuous anteriorly, transverse and narrow, sutural stria straight and irregularly crenate.

Hab. Kashia Hills, Anam.

Tribalus semen, Lew. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xiii. p. 137
(1884).

Breviter ovatus, parum convexus, undique punctulatus, nigro-piceus, subnitidus; fronte leviter impressa, supra oculos elevata; pronoto stria marginali integra; elytris stria humerali externa integra haud carinata.

L. 2 mill.

Shortly oval, rather convex, rather finely and rather densely punctured, with the elytra finely strigose except on the disk; the forehead is feebly impressed and somewhat elevated over the eyes; the thorax, marginal stria complete and obscurely crenate behind the neck; the elytra, outer humeral stria complete, raised, but not carinate, and there are short traces of two dorsal striæ; the pygidia are finely and densely punctulate; the prosternum, anterior lobe coarsely and somewhat rugosely punctured, keel less closely punctate, especially at the base, the striæ turn slightly inward anteriorly; the mesosternum is not quite straight, being very slightly arcuate behind the prosternal keel, punctured like the keel, and very narrow and transverse, sutural stria rather widely and irregularly crenate.

The original notice of this species gave insufficient characters; it may be placed near *T. bicarinatus*, *unistrius*, and *cyclonotus*, Lew., but the last is a convex species; all are Oriental.

Hab. Kiga, Japan.

Pachycrærus atratus, sp. n.

Ovalis, supra parum convexus, niger, nitidus, punctulatus; fronte tenuiter impressa; pronoto undique punctato, stria marginali antice interrupta; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 5 dimidiata, suturali basi abbreviata; propygidio pygidioque grosse et dense punctatis; prosterno bistriato; mesosterno stria marginali integra.

L. $3\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Oval, rather convex, black and shining; the head feebly impressed anteriorly, rather closely and finely punctured, stria complete but rather fine, especially in front; the thorax wholly punctate, closely laterally, rather less closely on the disk, marginal stria interrupted behind the head; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral fine and dimidiate, inner wanting, 1-4 dorsal complete, 5 dimidiate, sutural shortened before the base, surface finely punctulate, with larger points along the apical margins; the pygidia are densely and coarsely punctured; the prosternum, keel bistriate, striæ well-marked and

rather near together, they join anteriorly and widen out gradually to the base, but the interstice is narrow; the mesosternum is bisinuous and only moderately projecting in the middle, marginal stria complete but not close to the edge, on either side is an outer short bent stria, surface and that of the metasternum and first abdominal segment are finely punctulate; the anterior tibiæ are 5-denticulate.

This species may be placed near *P. puncticollis*, Lew., but the two species are not very similar.

Hab. Ghinda, Erythræa.

Phelister (Hister) præcox, Er. Wieg. Arch. i. p. 91 (1847).

“*H. ovalis*, niger, nitidus, fronte impressa, prothorace marginato, latera versus punctulato; elytris rufo-piceis, fortiter striatis, striis interioribus duabus abbreviatis, tertia subintegra; ore, antennis pedibusque rufo-piceis.

“Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.”

Hab. Peru.

Phelister (Hister) pusio, Er. Wieg. Arch. i. p. 91 (1847).

“*H. rotundatus*, niger, nitidus, fronte impressa, prothorace immarginato, latera versus punctulato; elytris subtilissime punctulatis, striis dorsalibus interioribus tribus abbreviatis, marginalibus nullis; antennis pedibusque rufo-piceis.

“Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{2}{3}$ line.”

Hab. Peru.

Phelister rectisternus, sp. n.

Breviter ovalis, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte impressa, stria interrupta; pronoto stria laterali integra, lateribus sparse punctato; elytris striis 1–2 integris, 3 in medio interrupta, suturali ultra medium abbreviata; propygidio distincte punctato; prosterno bistriato; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L. $3\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Shortly oval, rather convex, black and shining; the head impressed anteriorly, stria very fine and broken in the middle, each part being semicircular, surface microscopically and sparingly punctulate; the thorax, lateral stria crenate and somewhat distant from the edge, but continued close to the margin behind the neck, closely within the stria there are a dozen lateral punctures, surface punctulate like the head, scutellar fovea small and circular; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral short, fine, and apical, inner wanting, 1–2 dorsal

complete and not deeply impressed, 3 broken in the middle, 4-5 wanting, sutural apical very fine, parallel to the suture, and just passing the middle; the propygidium coarsely and rather closely punctate; the pygidium finely and sparsely punctulate; the prosternum bistriate, stria bending slightly from each other, not joined at either end, and are a little shortened at the base; the mesosternum is straight anteriorly, with the marginal stria fine and close to the edge, second stria also fine, crenate, and feebly arched; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate and the apical tooth obtuse.

Hab. S. Catharina, Brazil.

Phelister testudo, sp. n.

Suborbicularis, convexus, niger, nitidus, supra punctulatus; antennis pedibusque rufis; elytris stria 1 basi abbreviata, striis 2-3 integris, 4 apicali brevissima, suturali dimidiata; prosterno parum lato, punctato, striis haud conjunctis; tibiis anticis 6-denticulatis.

L. $2\frac{1}{3}$ mill.

Nearly orbicular, convex, black and shining, surface punctulate, antennæ and legs rufous; the head finely punctulate, frontal stria not continued anteriorly; the thorax is more distinctly punctulate than the head, lateral stria complete, with a minute fovea behind each eye close behind the stria, scutellar fovea circular; the elytra, striæ crenate, 1 abbreviated apically, 2-3 complete, 4 very short, apical, but not close to the margin, sutural fine and nearly dimidiata, humeral striæ are wanting; the pygidia are almost smooth, the punctuation being extremely fine; the prosternum, keel rather wide, with the surface and that of the lobe distinctly punctured, bistriate, striæ not meeting at either end, and they widen out a little posteriorly; the mesosternum is bisinuous, marginal stria complete and follows the outline of the edge, the transverse or second stria is feebly arched anteriorly; the anterior tibiæ 6-denticulate.

Superficially this species resembles *P. globiformis*, Mars., but the greater width of the prosternal keel is a marked distinction.

Hab. Parana (*Donckier*).

Phelister fractistrius, sp. n.

Ovalis, parum convexus, brunneus, nitidus; fronte impressa, stria integra in medio retrorsum acuminata; pronoto stria laterali ad oculos producta; elytris striis 1-3 integra, 4 dimidiata, 5 brevi,

suturali basi abbreviata; propygidio grosse punctato; pygidio apice lævi; tibiis anticis 4-denticulatis.

L. 3 mill.

Oval, rather convex, brown and shining; the head impressed anteriorly, microscopically punctured, stria fine and acuminate in the middle; the thorax smooth, scutellar fovea circular, marginal stria fine, complete, and widely sinuous behind the neck, lateral stria well-marked and the interstice is somewhat wide, it ceases behind the eye and it is distinctly crenate near the anterior angles; the elytra, striæ, humeral apical and abbreviated before the middle, 1-3 dorsal complete, 4 not quite dimidiate, 5 somewhat shorter, sutural extends just beyond the middle; the propygidium has rather large shallow punctures, rather closely set; the pygidium is smooth from the apex to the middle and punctured along the base; the prosternum is rather broad and without striæ; the mesosternum, marginal stria very fine and nearly straight anteriorly, second stria is angulate on either side, very fine, and transversely slightly bent; the anterior tibiæ are 4-denticulate.

Hab. Para, Brazil (*H. H. Smith*).

Phelister pygidialis, sp. n.

Ovalis, parum convexus, piceus, nitidus; fronte haud impressa, stria integra; pronoto impunctato, stria laterali post oculos interrupta; elytris striis 1-3 subhumeralique integris, 4-5 dimidiatis, suturali basi abbreviata; propygidio grosse punctato; pygidio circum sulcato.

L. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Oval, rather convex, piceous, shining; the head smooth, not impressed anteriorly, frontal stria well-marked, complete, and semicircular; the thorax impunctate and without a scutellar fovea, marginal stria fine and complete, lateral stria also fine and broken behind the eye, the detached portion behind the neck is crenate and turned backwards at both ends (resembling that of *P. friburgicus*, Mars., but the turned ends are longer); the elytra, striæ, humeral fine and complete, 1-3 dorsal also complete, 4-5 apical and not quite dimidiate, sutural shortened at the base about one-third; the propygidium is coarsely, not densely punctate; the pygidium is densely and finely punctulate, with some larger punctures arranged transversely along its base, along the outer edge is a remarkable narrow bordering furrow, which is deepest behind the apex; the prosternum bistriate, striæ equidistant laterally and joined faintly at both ends; the mesosternum, marginal

stria nearly straight anteriorly, second stria widely arched; first segment of the abdomen bistriate laterally; the anterior tibiæ are 6-denticulate.

In the curious furrow in the pygidium there is a great resemblance to those of *Saprinus æneicollis*, Mars., and other South-American *Saprinæ*, but there is no other character to connect them; the Saprinini seem to me to be wholly disconnected from all the other groups.

Hab. Paraguay (*Dr. Bohls*).

Phelister colombiæ, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, niger, nitidus, elytris brunneis; fronte impressa, stria antice interrupta; pronoto stria laterali post angulos arcuata; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 4 basi arcuata, 5 et suturali dimidiatis; propygidio sparse punctato; pygidio fere lævi; prosterno bistriato, striis haud conjunctis; tibiis anticis 6-7-denticulatis.

L. $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Oval, convex, black and shining, elytra reddish brown, colour somewhat obscure on the disk; the head, forehead impressed, surface finely punctulate, stria interrupted; the thorax punctulate like the head, with five or six larger punctures well within the lateral margin, marginal stria complete and behind the head crenate, lateral stria hamate behind the angle and ceasing behind the eye, scutellar fovea circular in outline; the elytra, striæ 1-4 complete, fourth arched at the base but not quite reaching the suture, 5-6 equal, dimidiate, and apical, outer humeral very fine, apical, and nearly dimidiate; the propygidium somewhat irregularly and sparsely punctured; the pygidium, punctuation very fine and scarcely visible; the prosternum is bistriate, striæ not joining at either end, but bend towards each other from the base; the mesosternum is markedly bisinuous, marginal stria complete and crenate, the second stria is widely arched and also crenate and prolonged laterally to the posterior coxæ; the legs are reddish and the anterior tibiæ 6-7-denticulate.

Hab. Pischindé, Colombia (*W. F. H. Rosenberg*).

Phelister rubricatus, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, niger, nitidus, elytris partim rufis; fronte impressa, stria antice interrupta; pronoto stria laterali post angulos arcuata, basi minime abbreviata; elytris striis 1-5 integris, suturali ultra medium abbreviata; pygidio fere lævi; tibiis anticis 6-7-denticulatis.

L. $2-2\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Oval, convex, black and shining, outer margins of the elytra red, at the base the colour reaches the third stria and gradually widens out to the apex; the head is somewhat irregularly, not densely punctured, forehead impressed, stria interrupted anteriorly; the thorax, marginal stria complete and crenulate and conspicuous behind the head, lateral stria well-marked and arched behind the anterior angle and ceasing behind the eye, and is shortened a little at the base, surface irregularly punctured, points largest within the lateral margin; the elytra, dorsal striæ 1-5 complete, fifth feebly hamate at its basal end, sutural apical and abbreviated by one-third, outer humeral short and apical, inner wanting; the propygidium is evenly, not densely punctured; the pygidium is nearly smooth, the punctuation being microscopical; the prosternum is bistrate, the striæ join at the base and are nearly parallel along the keel and not therefore joining in front; the mesosternum, marginal striæ complete, crenate, and are shortened before the coxæ, the second stria is also arched and crenate, but reaches the posterior coxæ; the legs are reddish brown.

The coloration of this species somewhat resembles that of *P. hæmorrhous*, Mars.

Hab. North America (Dane Co., Wis. 1899, and Eddyville, Ja., *H. F. Wickham*).

Phelister carinistrius, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, brunneus, nitidus; fronte stria integra antice fere recta; pronoto basi utrinque obliqua distincte striata; elytris striis cariniformibus, omnibus integris, 5 cum suturali basi juncta; tibiis anticis 8-9-denticulatis.

L. 2-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Oval, convex, brown and shining; the head sparsely and finely punctulate, not impressed, stria slightly carinate, complete, and widely transverse anteriorly; the thorax punctulate like the head, with a few larger punctures laterally, opposite the fourth stria is a basal, oblique, carinate stria; the elytra, humeral striæ very fine and somewhat obscure, outer slightly broken in the middle, inner shortened at both ends, dorsal all complete and carinate, sutural and fifth join anteriorly, apical border punctulate; the propygidium finely and not closely punctulate; the pygidium almost smooth, points being very fine; the prosternum, keel narrowed in front, striæ joined anteriorly and widening out to the base; the mesosternum, striæ marginal and transverse, both equally arched and parallel to each other, and so continue down to the base of the metasternum; the anterior tibiæ are 8-9-denticulate.

The oblique basal stria or carina on the thorax seems to connect this species with *P. plicicollis* and *subplicatus*, Sch. In *P. carinistrius* all the striæ are more or less carinate.

Hab. Brazil.

Phoxonotus suturalis, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, piceus, nitidus; fronte utrinque marginata; pronoto stria marginali integra, tuberculis 4 basi; elytris sutura 1-tuberculata, stria 4^a 3-tuberculata; prosterno lato bistriato, striis antico divergentibus; mesosterno perspicue punctato, stria ad suturam irregulariter impressa.

L. 4 mill.

Oval, convex, piceous, shining; the head striate on either side, surface very finely punctured; the thorax, marginal stria complete, but extremely fine behind the head, with four transversely placed tubercles, the two inner ones being well-marked; the elytra, humeral striæ carinate and complete, 1 dorsal apically shortened and somewhat indistinct at the base, 2-3 basal and not well-defined, 4 represented by three tubercles, the other striæ are wanting, behind the scutellum there is a sutural tubercle common to both the elytra, surface finely and evenly but not closely punctured; the pygidia are punctured like the dorsum; the prosternum, striæ carinate and gradually but widely diverge in front; the mesosternum is marginate anteriorly, clearly but not closely punctured, and the sutural transverse stria is fine and irregularly crenate; the tibiæ resemble those of *tuberculatus*, Mars.

The sutural tubercle on the dorsum distinguishes this species from the four others known. *P. fryi*, Lew., has a sutural stria at the base of the mesosternum which is evenly and finely crenulate; *lectus*, Lew., has this stria faint and very irregular, and in *suturalis* it is irregular but clearly defined.

Hab. Obidos, on the Amazon River.

List of Fossil Histeridæ from the Tertiary Strata.

Compiled by T. D. A. COCKERELL, April 1908.

Hister æmulus, Heer, Verh. Holl. Maatsch. Wet. xvi. 60, t. iii. fig. 23 (1862).

“*H. breviter ovalis*, niger, elytris fascia pallida transversa.”

Oeningen, Baden (Upper Miocene).